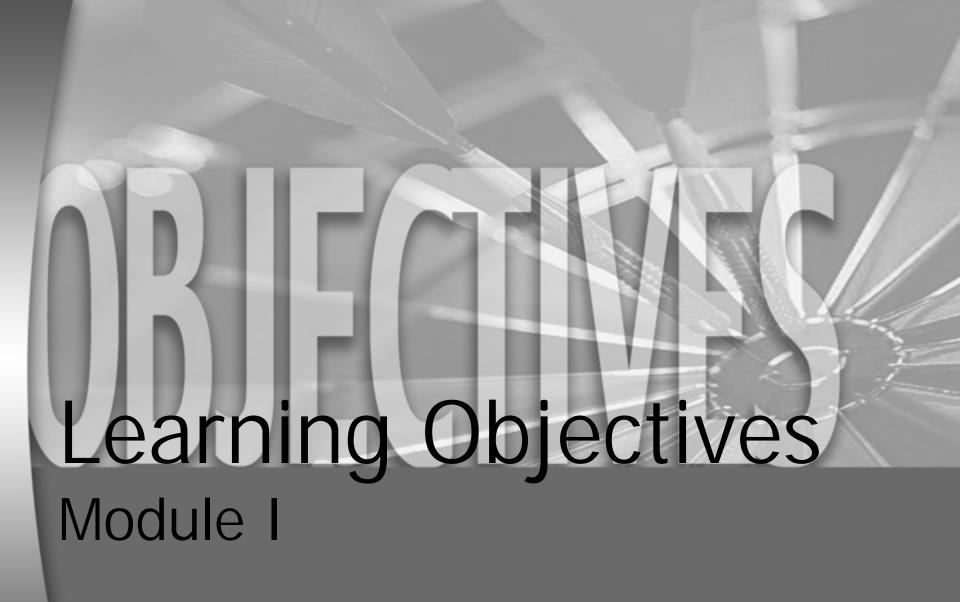


Therapeutic Behavioral Services Regional Training Part 1: Assessment



Learning Objectives

- Defining characteristics of TBS
- TBS eligibility criteria
- How to conduct a TBS assessment that would include fundamental principles of functional behavioral analysis
- How to develop a TBS client plan that would include behavior intervention practices
- TBS documentation requirements

Characteristics of TBS Module II

TBS is a behavioral intervention based on behavior analysis principles and practices.

(See DMH LETTER NO.: 99-03, DMH INFORMATION NOTICE NO.: 99-09)

An Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) Medi-Cal service

One-to-one therapeutic contact between provider and beneficiary

(See DMH LETTER NO.: 99-03, DMH INFORMATION NOTICE NO.: 99-09)

Short-term

 Goal directed, in support of achieving the lowest appropriate level of placement

 Targets specific behaviors that are barriers to achieving the lowest appropriate level of care

(See DMH LETTER NO.: 99-03, DMH INFORMATION NOTICE NO.: 99-09)

 Designed to provide the child/youth with skills to effectively manage the behavior(s) that are barriers to achieving lowest appropriate level of placement

For child/youth with severe functional impairment



Module III

Medi-Cal Beneficiary

Medical necessity

 Member of the "class" in Emily Q. lawsuit

- Medi-Cal beneficiary
 - Full scope
 - Under the age of 21
- Medical necessity
 - Those DSM-IV diagnoses that are the responsibility of the County Mental Health Plans (see Title 9, California Code of Regulations, Section 1830.205)

- Member of the TBS "class" in Emily Q. lawsuit
 - -Currently in RCL 12 or higher, or
 - At Risk of a RCL 12 or higher, or (At Risk for placement as defined by the county)
 - One or more emergency
 hospitalizations in past 24 months, or
 - Previously received TBS

 Beneficiary is receiving other specialty mental health services, <u>and</u>

 Without TBS the current placement will be jeopardized, or a higher level of placement will be needed, <u>or</u>

 TBS is needed to transition to a lower level of residence

- TBS is not allowable under the following circumstances:
 - Solely for the convenience of the family or other caregivers, physicians or teachers
 - Solely to ensure self or other's safety (i.e. suicide watch)
 - Solely to provide supervision or to assure compliance with terms and conditions of probation
 - Non-mental health conditions
 - Inpatient, Psychiatric Health Facilities, Institutes for mental disease, skilled nursing facilities, crisis residential programs, and locked juvenile justice settings

- TBS is not available if:
 - A child or youth will never be able to sustain non-impulsive, self-directed behavior and engage in community activities without full supervision.
 - A child or youth can sustain non-impulsive, self-directed behavior, can handle themselves appropriately in social situations with peers, and can appropriately handle transitions during the day.

Assessment Module IV



Incorporating Functional Behavioral Analysis

- Assessing and evaluating behavior in context:
 - Age/Development
 - Gender
 - Race, Ethnicity, Culture
 - Sexual Identity
 - Other

- Sources of information
 - Review of past assessments and other records
 - Interviews of key informants including parents, caregivers, teachers, other service providers
 - Interview of the youth
 - Observation of the youth in key settings, including residence, school, and community

- Determine eligibility for TBS
- Provide specific information needed to develop an effective TBS client plan which includes fundamental principals of functional behavioral analysis
 - Are there specific behavior(s) that are barriers to the lowest appropriate level of care?
 - Target behaviors
 - What specific behavioral interventions are needed to teach the child/youth skills to effectively manage these behavior(s)?



What adaptive behaviors does the child/youth currently use?



Behavior is a form of communication.

All behavior is goal directed and has a function.

 Understanding the function of maladaptive behavior is critical to developing an effective client plan.



- Description of the Target Behavior
 - What?
 - When?
 - Where?
 - Who?
 - When, where, and with whom does the behavior <u>never</u> occur?



- TBS assessment needs to document the occurrence of the behavior including:
 - Frequency
 - Intensity
 - Duration



 Behavior is a function of antecedent events and consequences. Understanding these events is also critical to developing an effective client plan.

 TBS assessment needs to document the "meaning" of the behavior, including the relationship between antecedent events and consequences.

Antecedent events

- Who is around prior to the target behavior occurring?
- What is the activity prior to the target behavior?
- When in the day or night do the behaviors occur?
- Where is the child or youth prior to the target behavior occurring?

Consequences

- What is the effect of the behavior?
- How do others respond?
- Are there any physiological effects?
- Are there any social interaction effects? An increase or decrease in social demands?

- Mediating factors
 - Is a health condition contributing to the target behavior?
 - Is there documented evidence of brain injury or other neurological disorder?
 - Does the youth experience difficulty with perception or interpretation? Developmental delay, learning disability, thought disorder, other?
 - Does the youth have cognitive distortions, expectations, beliefs and/or others that contribute to the target behavior?

Client Plan Module V



Client Plan: Requirements

- Services must be provided under the direction of a Licensed Practitioner of the Healing Arts (LPHA)
- Specific target behaviors or symptoms listed
- Specific interventions to resolve target behaviors
- Specific outcome measures to demonstrate behaviors have declined/ been replaced

Client Plan: Components

- Individualized to the specific youth and behavior(s)
- Interventions are clearly and concretely described
- Proposed frequency, intensity, duration, and location of TBS is specified
- Detailed description of each intervention
- Individuals responsible for the interventions are noted
- Behavioral goals are clearly and concretely stated
- Steps to transition from, or phase out TBS



Client Plan: Interventions

- Consider age and level of development, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual identity and other unique factors.
- Consider what has been tried in the past, noting both successful and unsuccessful interventions.
- Include a crisis plan.
- Positive behavioral interventions promote the establishment of skills – for the child or youth, family and important others.



- Build interventions that can be implemented well, given the child or youth's abilities, and resources available to the family or environment.
- Promote generalization.
- Include transition plan.



Client Plan: Interventions

Creating TBS interventions requires an understanding of positive behavioral intervention; the benefit of a good assessment, creativity, input from the child/youth, their family, and others.

Documentation Module VI

Documentation

- Evidence that the youth meets Medi-Cal and Emily Q. lawsuit class requirements
- TBS client plan
- TBS is integrated with overall specialty mental health client plan
- Transition plan
 - All children/youth
 - Those children/youth approaching 21

Documentation

- Notification to State Department of Mental Health
- Authorization forms: for current requirements, check with local MHP
- After services start, progress note for each contact noting provision of service, response, continued need, and likelihood of benefit

Documentation

- TBS client plan addendum
 - Complete when progress in terms of intensity, duration, and frequency is not observed at monitoring intervals and/or when TBS has not been terminated within the original estimated timeframe.

- Use to:

- Identify and explain significant changes in the child or youth's environment which may explain the lack of progress
- Describe circumstances that have presented obstacles to change
- Identify and explain actions that will be taken such as case consultation, or changes in coaches

Special Thanks to:

Mary Jane Alumbaugh, PhD, CIMH Antoinette Billington, Parent Mentor Bill Carter, LCSW, CIMH CSAC Route 58 System The Hernandez family Darcy Johnson, CIMH Jorge Monzon, AVI Productions Todd Sosna, PhD, CIMH TBS Coaches

And to all of the families who made this possible

For More Information:

- Mary Jane Alumbaugh, Ph.D. (CIMH)
 - mjalumbaugh@cimh.org
 - (916) 556-3480, ext. 115
- TBS Listserve Address
 - TBS-ON@lists.cimh.org
- TBS Q & A online
 - To post a question, email: TBS@lists.cimh.org
 - To view past Q&A's, go to: www.cimh.org, view TBS project and click to review previously posted questions and answers

A California Institute for Mental Health Production

Produced in affiliation with the California Department of Mental Health September 2003

For more information:

www.cimh.org

2030 J Street, Sacramento, CA

(916) 556-3480